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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/559,903	04/26/2000	Zhiping Yin	303.925US1	1798
21186 7590 09/27/2007 SCHWEGMAN, LUNDBERG & WOESSNER, P.A. P.O. BOX 2938 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402			EXAMINER LANDAU, MATTHEW C	
			ART UNIT 2815	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/559,903

Applicant(s)

YIN ET AL.

Examiner

Matthew C. Landau

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 July 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 27,33,36-38 and 44-52 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 27,33,36-38 and 44-52 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on July 16, 2007 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 27, 33, 36-38, and 44-52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kumar et al. (US Pat. 6,541,164, hereinafter Kumar) in view of Applicant's admitted prior art (hereinafter APA), or in the alternative, as being unpatentable over Kumar in view of the APA and Chen et al. (US Pat. 4,905,073, hereinafter Chen).

Regarding claims 27 and 44, Figures 2, 11, 14, and 17 of Kumar disclose a gate stack, comprising: a gate oxide layer 14 over a semiconductor substrate 12; a polysilicon layer 16a on the gate oxide layer; a metal silicide layer 22 on the polysilicon layer; an antireflection layer 18 comprising $\text{Si}_x\text{N}_y\text{O}_z\text{:H}$ (col. 9, lines 1-7) formed over and in physical contact with the metal

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silicide layer; and a silicon nitride layer 23 (col. 9, lines 35-37) on the layer comprising $\text{Si}_x\text{N}_y\text{O}_z\text{:H}$, wherein the polysilicon layer, the gate oxide layer, the metal silicide layer, the layer comprising $\text{Si}_x\text{N}_y\text{O}_z\text{:H}$, and the silicon nitride layer are patterned to form the gate stack. Kumar does not disclose the specific composition claimed. Figure 3 of the instant application discloses an antireflective layer 26 made of $\text{Si}_x\text{N}_y\text{O}_z\text{:H}$, wherein x is from 0.39 to 0.65, y is from 0.02 to 0.56, and z is from 0.05 to 0.33 (see page 3, lines 13-15 of the instant specification). In view of such teaching, it would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Kumar by using the antireflective layer composition as taught by the APA for the purpose of selecting a material known to be used for the same purpose. The selection of a known material based on its suitability for its intended use supported a prima facie obviousness determination in *Sinclair & Carroll Co. v. Interchemical Corp.*, 325 U.S. 327, 65 USPQ 297 (1945) (see MPEP 2144.07). As indicated above, both the composition of Kumar and the composition of the APA are known, and they are known to be used for antireflective layers. The ordinary artisan would have been able to substitute the composition of Kumar with that disclosed by the APA without undue experimentation, and the results of that substitution would have been predictable. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to substitute one composition for the other to achieve the predictable result of obtaining an antireflective film. *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007).

Furthermore, since composition of Kumar contains all the same elements as the claimed composition (Si, N, O, and H), the difference between Kumar and the claimed invention is simply the specific claimed values for variable x, y, and z (i.e., the specific amounts of each compositional element). However, it would have been obvious to adjust the amounts of the

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various different elements in the antireflective layer of Kumar to arrive at the specified claimed composition, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980). It is known that the composition of an antireflection layer affects the optical properties, therefore the claimed variables are result effective variables.

The limitations “annealed metal silicide layer” and “the annealed metal silicide layer being the product of a process in which the metal silicide layer is subjected to an anneal treatment after the layer comprising $\text{Si}_x\text{N}_y\text{O}_z\text{:H}$ is formed” are merely product-by-process limitations that do not structurally distinguish the claimed invention over the prior art. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process. *In re Thorpe*, 227 USPQ 964, 966. The burden is on Applicant to show that the process necessarily results in structurally different product from that disclosed in the prior art.

Assuming, *arguendo*, that Applicant can prove that annealing a metal silicide layer inherently results in structurally different product; the claim would still be held obvious in view of Chen. Chen discloses annealing a metal silicide layer in a nitrogen atmosphere (col. 3, lines 49-51). In view of such teaching, it would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Kumar by annealing the metal silicide layer for the purpose of improving the resistivity (see col. 3, lines 49-51 of Chen).

Note that the limitations “the layer $\text{Si}_x\text{N}_y\text{O}_z\text{:H}$ protects the annealed metal silicide layer during the anneal by eliminating exposure to gaseous oxygen during the anneal” (claim 27) and

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the limitation “means for protecting the metal silicide layer during an anneal” (claim 44) are merely recitations of intended use that do not structurally distinguish the claimed invention over the prior art. After the above combination, the $\text{Si}_x\text{N}_y\text{O}_z\text{:H}$ layer is inherently capable of performing the recited function. Therefore, the claim limitation is met.

Regarding claims 33 and 47, Kumar discloses the layer 18 comprising $\text{Si}_x\text{N}_y\text{O}_z\text{:H}$ has a thickness of 300 angstroms (col. 30, lines 58-61).

Regarding claims 36, 37, 45, and 51, Kumar and the APA do not disclose the specific claimed values for variable x, y, and z (specifically, $x=0.5$, $y=0.37$, and $z=0.13$). However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify Kumar by using the claimed values, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980). It is known that the composition of an antireflection layer affects the optical properties, therefore the claimed variables are result effective variables.

Regarding claims 38 and 46, Kumar discloses the metal silicide is tungsten silicide (col. 8, lines 17 and 18) and therefore does not comprise titanium. However, Chen discloses tungsten silicide and titanium silicide can be equivalently used for the same purpose. In view of such teaching, it would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Kumar by using titanium silicide for the purpose of substituting an equivalent material that is known to be used for the same purpose (see MPEP 2144.06).

Regarding claim 48, the limitation “the means for protecting the metal silicide layer during is adapted to protect the metal silicide layer from gaseous oxygen during the anneal” is

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merely a recitation of intended use that does not structurally distinguish the claimed invention over the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. After the above combination, the $\text{Si}_x\text{N}_y\text{O}_z\text{:H}$ layer is inherently capable of performing the recited function. Therefore, the claim limitation is met.

Regarding claim 49, the limitation “the means for protecting the metal silicide layer during is adapted to alleviate stress exerted by the silicon nitride layer on layers underlying the layer comprising $\text{Si}_x\text{N}_y\text{O}_z\text{:H}$ ” is merely a recitation of intended use that does not structurally distinguish the claimed invention over the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. The $\text{Si}_x\text{N}_y\text{O}_z\text{:H}$ layer 18 of Kumar is capable of performing the recited function, therefore the limitation is met.

Regarding claims 50, Figures 2, 11, 14, and 17 of Kumar disclose a gate stack, comprising: a gate oxide layer 14 over a semiconductor substrate 12; a polysilicon layer 16a on the gate oxide layer; a metal silicide layer 22 on the polysilicon layer; an antireflection layer 18 comprising $\text{Si}_x\text{N}_y\text{O}_z\text{:H}$ (col. 9, lines 1-7) formed over and in physical contact with the metal silicide layer; and a silicon nitride layer 23 (col. 9, lines 35-37) on the layer comprising $\text{Si}_x\text{N}_y\text{O}_z\text{:H}$, wherein the polysilicon layer, the gate oxide layer, the metal silicide layer, the layer comprising $\text{Si}_x\text{N}_y\text{O}_z\text{:H}$, and the silicon nitride layer are patterned to form the gate stack. Kumar does not disclose the specific claimed values for variable x, y, and z, and therefore does not disclose the specific composition claimed. Figure 3 of the instant application discloses an antireflective layer 26 made of $\text{Si}_x\text{N}_y\text{O}_z\text{:H}$, wherein x is from 0.39 to 0.65, y is from 0.02 to 0.56, and z is from 0.05 to 0.33 (see page 3, lines 13-15 of the instant specification). In view of such teaching, it would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan at the time the invention was made

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to modify the invention of Kumar by using an antireflective layer having a composition as taught by the APA for the purpose of selecting a material known to be used for the same purpose. The selection of a known material based on its suitability for its intended use supported a prima facie obviousness determination in *Sinclair & Carroll Co. v. Interchemical Corp.*, 325 U.S. 327, 65 USPQ 297 (1945) (see MPEP 2144.07). As indicated above, both the composition of Kumar and the composition of the APA are known, and they are known to be used for antireflective layers. The ordinary artisan would have been able to substitute the composition of Kumar with that disclosed by the APA without undue experimentation, and the results of that substitution would have been predictable. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to substitute one composition for the other to achieve the predictable result of obtaining an antireflective film. *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007).

Furthermore, since composition of Kumar contains all the same elements as the claimed composition (Si, N, O, and H), the difference between Kumar and the claimed invention is simply it the specific claimed values for variable x, y, and z (i.e., the specific amounts of each compositional element). However, it would have been obvious to adjust the amounts of the various different elements in the antireflective layer of Kumar to arrive at the specified claimed composition, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980). It is known that the composition of an antireflection layer affects the optical properties, therefore the claimed variables are result effective variables.

Kumar discloses the metal silicide is tungsten silicide (col. 8, lines 17 and 18), not titanium silicide. However, Chen discloses tungsten silicide and titanium silicide can be

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equivalently used for the same purpose. In view of such teaching, it would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Kumar by using titanium silicide for the purpose of substituting an equivalent material that is known to be used for the same purpose (see MPEP 2144.06). The limitation “annealed” is merely a product-by-process limitation that does not structurally distinguish the claimed invention over the prior art. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process. *In re Thorpe*, 227 USPQ 964, 966. The burden is on Applicant to show that the process necessarily results in structurally different product from that disclosed in the prior art.

Assuming, *arguendo*, that Applicant can prove that annealing a metal silicide layer inherently results in structurally different product; the claim would still be held obvious in view of Chen. Chen discloses annealing a metal silicide layer in a nitrogen atmosphere (col. 3, lines 49-51). In view of such teaching, it would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Kumar by annealing the metal silicide layer for the purpose of improving the resistivity (see col. 3, lines 49-51 of Chen).

The limitation “for alleviating stress on underlying layers, canceling reflected radiation, and protecting the annealed, titanium silicide layer during an anneal from gaseous oxygen” is merely a recitation of intended use that does not structurally distinguish the claimed invention over the prior art. A recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of

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performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. After the above combination, the $\text{Si}_x\text{N}_y\text{O}_z\text{:H}$ layer is inherently capable of performing the recited function. Therefore the claim limitation is met.

Regarding claim 52, Kumar discloses the layer 18 comprising $\text{Si}_x\text{N}_y\text{O}_z\text{:H}$ has a thickness of 300 angstroms (col. 30, lines 58-61).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed July 16, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that "the composition disclosed by Kumar differs markedly from the antireflective coating composition disclosed in the present application" and that therefore the claimed composition cannot be obtained through "routine optimization". However, "optimization" is not the only aspect of the rejection. As indicated in the above rejection and in previous rejections, Applicant's admitted prior art specifically discloses the exact composition claimed. Therefore, it would have been obvious to substitute one composition for the other as indicated in more detail in the above rejection. Regarding the optimization aspect, Applicant further argues that the claimed range and that disclosed by Kumar do not overlap and that they are not close enough that one skilled in the art would expect them to have the same properties. Applicant reasons that because of the differences in the ranges, optimization does not apply. Applicant states that "the Kumar reference teaches a silicon component equal to one, while the presently disclosed silicon component varies between 0.39 and 0.65." However, it appears

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Applicant is confusing an actual compositional ratio with simple formula representation. The formula given by Kumar is simply demonstrating the relative amounts of each composition, not the actual mole fractions of the components. Therefore, the compositions are not as different as suggested by Applicant. Further, Applicant has present no evidence to show the compositions are so different that the ordinary artisan would not expect them to have similar properties. It is the position of the Examiner that the compositions are close enough that one skilled in the art would expect them to have the same properties. This is evidenced by the fact that both Kumar and the instant application recognize that the layer has an antireflective property, since Kumar specifically disclose the layer comprising the composition is an antireflective layer (col. 8, lines 18-20).

Applicant further argues, “the Examiner concedes that the Kumar reference fails to disclose that the metal silicide layer is an annealed metal silicide layer, and cites the Chen reference for this missing disclosure”. However, this statement by Applicant is not accurate. As stated in the above rejection (as in previous rejections), the Examiner has stated that the limitation “annealed” is a product-by-process limitation that does not structurally distinguish the claimed invention over Kumar. The burden is on Applicant to prove the product-by-process limitation results in a different structure than that of Kumar. The rejection then states, “Assuming, *arguendo*, that Applicant can prove that annealing a metal silicide layer inherently results in structurally different product; the claim would still be held obvious in view of Chen”. Applicant has yet to prove, or even argue, that the product-by-process limitation “annealed” necessarily results in structurally different product from that disclosed in the prior art. Therefore, Applicant’s arguments against the combination with Chen are premature. However, in order to

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fully respond to Applicant's concerns, the arguments against the combination with Chen will be addressed. Applicant argues that Chen does not teach "the annealing process may be conducted *following the application of an antireflection coating* to the silicide layer". However, Chen is merely relied upon for the teaching of annealing a silicide layer. As indicated in the above rejection, the limitation to which applicant refers is merely a product-by-process limitation that does not structurally distinguish the claimed invention over the prior art. Applicant has yet to prove, or even argue, that this product-by-process limitation necessarily results in structurally different product from that disclosed in the prior art. Therefore, it is not necessary for Chen to disclose this limitation in order for the combination to be proper.

Applicant further argues regarding claim 50 that neither Kumar nor Chen disclose the antireflective layer may be suitable to provide the stated functions follow the "means for..." clause in the claim. As stated in the above rejection (and in previous rejections), the limitation "for alleviating stress on underlying layers, canceling reflected radiation, and protecting the annealed, titanium silicide layer during an anneal from gaseous oxygen" is merely a recitation of intended use that does not structurally distinguish the claimed invention over the prior art. A recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. After the above combination, the $\text{Si}_x\text{N}_y\text{O}_z\text{:H}$ layer has the same composition as the claimed layer and therefore is inherently capable of performing the recited function.

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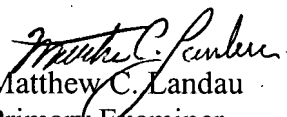
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew C. Landau whose telephone number is 571-272-1731.

The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00AM - 5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ken Parker can be reached on 571-272-2298. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


Matthew C. Landau
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2815
9/24/07